stem and leaves of Cabomba, on a plate in his "Aquatic Plants of United States".[5] Observe that *Cabomba* has a *well developed petiole without stipules.*

Conclusions are few, beyond the fact that *Cabomba* is locally widespread in Massachusetts. The earliest collection known in Massachusetts was in 1930, in Hatfield, Hampshire County, followed in Worcester County, in Uxbridge, in 1933. In the writer's experience, supported by the collections of others, it is locally plentiful and well established. Regrettably, the writer has yet to see it in flower or fruit in the area (although the two Connecticut collections were in flower). Occurrence in Massachusetts constitutes an extension considerably north of the normal range given in Gray's Manual, ed. 8, as Virginia, or, by Fassett, as New Jersey. Each of these authors would account for the New England extension as "naturalized" or "perhaps introduced" through some unexplained means. Its scattered but established distribution anticipates that further collections should show a more unified occurrence of *Cabomba* in southern New England.—

BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, CLARK UNIVERSITY, WORCESTER, MASS.

FURTHER NEW RECORDS OF MYRTACEAE FROM JAMAICA

GEORGE R. PROCTOR

Recent botanical exploration by the writer in Jamaica has revealed an interesting series of new plant records. A previous number of RHODORA (**50**:303–306. 1957) presented a few notes on *Eugenia* and proposed one new species. The present paper contributes more new Jamaican records in the Myrtaceae. The writer is grateful to Dr. Lily M. Perry for her assistance with the Latin descriptions.

Calyptranthes clarendonensis Proctor, sp. nov. Frutex circa 2.5 m. altus; ramulis novellis fere teretibus, dense brunneo-tomentosis. Folia sessilia, rigide coriacea, opaca, non pellucido-punctata, supra glabra, subtus decidue brunneo-tomentosa, 2.5–5 cm. longa, 1.5–4.5 cm. lata, late ovata, apice obtusa, basi valde cordato-subamplexicaule, nervo medio supra basin versus impresso, subtus prominente, venis secundariis prominulis. Inflorescentiae 2–4, subterminales, apice 2–3-florae, floribus sessilibus. Alabastra ovoidea, apiculata, 5–6 mm. longa, dense brunneo-

[5] Ithaca, N. Y., 1944, plate 102a, page 232.

tomentosa. Flores aperti non visi. Baccae globosae (interdum irregulariter globosae), brunneo-tomentosae, 9–14 mm. diametro; seminibus 2–13, 6–9 mm. longis.

Shrub c. 2.5 m. tall; youngest branchlets nearly terete, densely brown-tomentose. Leaves sessile, rigidly coriaceous, opaque and without pellucid dots, glabrous above, deciduously brown-tomentose beneath, 2.5–5 cm. long, 1.5–4.5 cm. wide, broadly ovate, blunt at apex and rather deeply cordate-clasping at base, midrib impressed toward the base above, prominent beneath, secondary venation prominulous on both sides. Inflorescences 2–4, subterminal (i.e., accompanied and overtopped by a pair of leafy shoots which appear simultaneously from the same place); peduncles 2–5 cm. long, somewhat compressed or 2-edged, brown-tomentose, each bearing 2 or 3 sessile flowers at the apex. Buds ovoid-apiculate, 5–6 mm. long, densely brown-tomentose. Open flowers not seen. Berries globose (sometimes irregularly), brown-tomentose, 9–14 mm. in diameter, 2–13-seeded, the seeds 6–9 mm. long.

TYPE: Parish of Clarendon, Peckham Woods, elev. c. 2500 ft., on rocky limestone hilltop, *Proctor 11399*, collected Dec. 23, 1955. Holotype at the Institute of Jamaica; the type material is in fruit.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS: from the same locality, *Webster & Proctor 5392*, with young fruits (Herb. Arnold Arboretum); *Proctor 9760*, January 7, 1955, with buds and fruits.

The present new species was for a time doubtfully identified with *C. maxonii*, but clearly differs from that species in its terete, tomentose branchlets; larger and more deeply cordate leaves; longer peduncles bearing but 2 or 3 sessile flowers (instead of "3 heads of (to 12) sessile flowers, the 2 lateral heads more or less stalked"); and much larger buds. The fruits of *C. maxonii* evidently are not known; those of *C. clarendonensis* tend to have more seeds than is usual in this genus.

From *C. cardiophylla* Urb. of eastern Cuba, with which *C. clarendonensis* seems to show a near relationship, the latter differs by the leaves entirely lacking the "densely impressed-punctate" character of the upper surface and by differences in the nature of the pubescence. The flowers and fruits of *C. cardiophylla* were unknown to Urban, but more recently-collected material (*Alain 3352*), with buds, suggests that these structures are smaller in the Cuban species.

Calyptranthes ekmanii Urban, Ark. Bot. **22A** (10): 32. 1929. Sterile material apparently conspecific with this small tree of southwestern Haiti has been collected in moist elfin woodland on the east slope of the John Crow Mountains, Parish of Portland, *Proctor 9820*. This is a new record for Jamaica.

Myrcia skeldingi Proctor, sp. nov. Arbuscula circa 5 m. alta; ramulis, petiolis, nervo medio foliorum subtus, et inflorescentiae ramis superioribus sparsim strigillosis, deinde glabratis. Folia coriacea et sine punctis pellucidis, subsessilia (petiolis crassis, 1–2 mm. longis), 5.5–10 cm. longa, 3.5–6 cm. lata, late elliptica vel ovato-elliptica, apice plerumque rotundata vel obtusa, basi subcordata vel rotundata, nervo medio supra impresso, subtus prominente, venulis crebris et tenuibus reticulatis utrinque sed praecipue subtus prominulis. Paniculae terminales multiflorae, plerumque 7–14 cm. longae lataeque, pedunculo 0.5–1 cm. longo, ramis ultimis plerumque dichasiam 3–5-floram terminalem ferentibus. Tubus calycis 1.5 mm. longus, glaber, paulum supra ovarium productus, 4-lobatis, lobis circa 0.75 mm. longis; petalis albis, glabris, ca. 1 mm. longis; antheris bilocularibus; stylo ca. 3.5 mm. longo, stigmate peltato. Baccae globosae, glabrae, ca. 6 mm. diametro, maturae rubrae, seminibus 1–3, (3)–4 mm. longis.

Small tree c. 5 m. tall; youngest branchlets, petioles, midribs of leaves beneath, and upper inflorescence-branches sparsely strigillose, all parts becoming glabrate with age. Leaves coriaceous and without pellucid dots, subsessile (petioles thick, 1–2 mm. long) 5.5–10 cm. long, 3.5–6 cm. wide, broadly elliptic or ovate-elliptic, the blades mostly rounded or blunt at the apex, with base subcordate or rounded; midrib impressed above, prominent beneath, the finely-reticulate venation prominulous on both sides but especially beneath. Panicles terminal, many-flowered, mostly 7–14 cm. long and broad, the basal stalk (peduncle) 0.5–1 cm. long, the ultimate branches mostly ending in 3–5-flowered dichasia. Calyx with tube 1.5 mm. long, glabrous, slightly prolonged above the ovary, 4-lobed, the lobes c. 0.75 mm. long; petals white, glabrous, c. 1 mm. long; anthers 2-celled; style c. 3.5 mm. long, with peltate stigma. Berries globose, c. 6 mm. in diameter and deep red when ripe, with 1–3 seeds, these (3)–4 mm. long.

TYPE: Parish of Clarendon, Mason River Savanna, 2.75–3 miles northwest of Kellits, elev. c. 2300 ft., in thickets along stream, *Proctor 16478*, collected July 9, 1957. Holotype at the Institute of Jamaica; the type material has flowers and young fruits.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN: from the same locality, *Proctor 16734*, collected Oct. 14, 1957, with ripe fruits.

Myrcia skeldingi is easily distinguished from other Jamaican congeners (and most species elsewhere) by its subsessile, more or less subcordate, blunt-tipped leaves and 4-lobed calyx. In the latter character it is an anomalous member of its genus. This species shows a rather close resemblance to a group of Brazilian forms, especially *M. uberavensis* Berg (=*M. cardiophylla* Reicht. ?), but the latter clearly differ in having 5-parted flowers and in other individual details.

Named for Prof. A. D. Skelding of the Department of Botany, University College of the West Indies, who first pointed out to the

writer the botanical richness of the Mason River Savanna area where this species is apparently endemic.

Eugenia jeremiensis Urb. & Ekm., Ark. Bot. **24A** (4): 29. 1931. JAMAICA: Parish of Hanover, interior summit slopes of Dolphin Head, on moist wooded limestone hillside, *Proctor 10032* and *10416*.

The specimens cited above were originally believed by the writer to represent an undescribed species, but subsequent comparison with type material of *E. jeremiensis* (from southwestern Haiti) strongly suggests that they are conspecific. Ekman's specimens of the latter species in the Institute of Jamaica herbarium are, however, sterile, and the Jamaican plants may yet prove to be different. In any case, this material represents a new record for Jamaica. It can be described as follows:

Shrub or small tree reaching at least 5 m. in height; branchlets terete or slightly compressed near the end, glabrous. Leaves coriaceous, glabrous, 10–12 cm. long by 7–9 cm. broad, ovate-orbicular with rounded apex, the base of the blade broadly cuneate, dark green above and paler beneath with numerous minute faintly pellucid punctate dots; midrib slightly impressed near the base on the upper side, but flat or slightly raised toward the apex, very prominent beneath, especially near the base, with side-veins and venules prominulous on both sides; petioles thick, furrowed above, 2–3 mm. long. Flowers paired in the upper leaf-axils; pedicels 2.5 cm. long, stout (1–1.5 mm. in diameter); bracteoles united at the base, broadly deltoid-ovate, obtuse, 1 mm. long; sepals apparently roundish, unequal, the longer 1.4 cm. long, the shorter 1 cm. long (seen in bud only). Expanded flowers and fruits not seen.

The flowers of this species, when open, must be larger than those of any other indigenous *Eugenia*.—INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.